NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : PTTP221407

Registration Number : ~~~~ **Date of Examination :** 12/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 4 **Code : TC074**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 64 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1. (a)	1			
1. (b)	3			
2. (a)	5			
2. (b)	7			
3. (a)	9			
3. (b)	11			
4. (a)	13			
4. (b)	15			
4. (c)	17			
5. (a)	19			
5. (b)	21			
6. (a)	23			
6. (b)	25			
7.	27			
8.	32			
9.	37			
10.	42			
11.	47			
12.	52			
		Grand Total		

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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खण्ड–A / Section–A

1. (a) लोक सेवा के लिए न केवल कानूनी बल्कि नैतिक रूप से सैद्धांतिक कार्रवाई की भी आवश्यकता होती है। लोक सेवा के लिए लोक सेवक की संविधान, कानूनों और नैतिक सिद्धांतों के प्रति निष्ठा की आवश्यकता होती है। आपके विचार से इन तीनों में से किसे आधिकारिक कार्यों को करते समय प्रधानता प्राप्त होनी चाहिए? क्यों? चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Public service requires not merely legal but also morally principled action. Public service requires the public servant to place loyalty to the constitution, laws, and ethical principles. Among the three, which do you think must acquire primacy while carrying out official functions? Why? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public servic is the provision of public goods to a collective required by them in a ethical and efficient manner.

The public servic has to be legally adhering to the law of the land, constitution and other rules and regulations along with being morally principled.

public office is an offic of Trust, hence it is important that welfar of citizens is paramount which is only posible when the just laws, constitutional ideals are adhered to which are morally right.



In all of these all three, the public servant needs to be ethical and morally principled as the ethical guidelines of law & constitutions emenate from the ethical principles

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Ex. the provision of morally corrected laws

↳ provision of PDS

↳ Help to people in destitutes

↳ Example the subsidy schemes

however if person does not follow the ethical principles, while may be following the legal and constitutional requirement, it may be detrimental to public service.

Ex British public servants using force on Indians

Nazi doctors running extermination camps at Auschwitch, Germany

however, in public service, It is become necessary to being compassionate towards weaker section beyond law

Ex. provision of food to non-PDS beneficiary who is starving (Jharkhand)

'We do not law if man is ethical.' so applies to public servant.

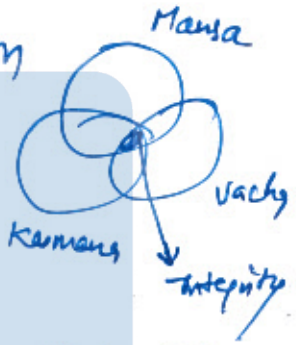
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. (b) "सत्यनिष्ठा पर आधारित सविनय अवज्ञा" से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि व्यक्तिगत सत्यनिष्ठा को चुनौती देना सिविल सेवाओं में जिम्मेदार अवज्ञा का न्यायसंगत कारण हो सकता है? व्याख्या कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by "integrity-based civil disobedience"? Do you think a challenge to personal integrity can be a justifiable cause for responsible disobedience in civil services? Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Integrity is the consistent action irrespective of circumstances which is rooted in higher moral standards.

↳ It is state of thought, Action and belief consistency



Integrity based civil disobedience means that the ideal of a person does not allow them to obey the commands of authority.

Ex. Gandhi's civil disobedience

US Revolution — No Taxation Representation No Taxation.

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2. (a) हालिया शोध से पता चला है कि संवेग (भावनाएँ) व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन को महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित करते हैं। वे कौन से प्राथमिक संवेग हैं जो कार्यस्थल की उत्पादकता पर नकारात्मक और सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recent research has shown that emotions significantly impact personal and professional lives. What are the primary emotions that negatively and positively impact workplace productivity? Explain with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Emotions are the intense feeling generated within a person who truly guide's a person behaviour if not regulated.

primary positive Emotions

- Happiness / Contentment
- Brotherhood
- calmness
- Ability to learn
- Tolerance

Negative Emotions affecting work place productivity

- Anger
- jealousy
- discontentment

Workplace productivity is the result of leadership, work culture, inter-personal relationship between Colleques and management which provide the congenial environment for the productivity and individual growth.

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the positive emotions like happiness, eagerness to learn, tolerance to other views, the competency etc. lead to the improved output due to better coordination & innovation.

It may provide the way / success even in the most difficult times.

Example. Apple Inc. rebound

Similarly negative emotions lead to bitter interpersonal relationships in office, decreased effective communication and coordinated actions leading to decrease of productivity.

Ex. people working in fixed settings against their will.

Here, the emotional intelligence is important wherein a person is able to access, manage and control his emotions to achieve better outcomes.

"My all best ideas have born out of Anger"

— Kailash Satyarthi.

hence even negative emotions can be used to channelise energy in better manner.

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2. (b) तकनीकी दक्षता संसाधनों के उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करती है और सामाजिक दक्षता सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करती है, नैतिक दक्षता क्या सुनिश्चित करती है? क्या आपको लगता है कि तकनीकी और सामाजिक दक्षता की तुलना में नैतिक दक्षता अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है? क्यों/क्यों नहीं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Technical efficiency ensures resource utilization and social efficiency ensures fulfillment of social needs, what does ethical efficiency ensure? Do you think ethical efficiency is more important than technical and social efficiency? Why/Why not? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

In public service or in an organisation, the success is outcome of technical, social and ethical efficiency.

Efficiency means the execution of work in efficient and effective manner with optimum resources.

then the all three comes.

Technical efficiency

↳ It provides the optimum use of resource by minimising the wastage, innovative use

Ex. Using solar light for streets.
Renewable energy for fossil fuel replacement.
Covid vaccines

Social Efficiency

↳ It is required to communicate with the people/society and integrate benefits of technical efficiency for the larger benefits.

Ex. Promotion of sanitary napkins
promotion of covid vaccination,

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It requires persuasion and emotion intelligence.

Ethical Efficiency

↳ It is the basic of all the efficiencies as without it all other are not beneficial to mankind.

↳ A. Gandhi said, "If there is morality/integrity nothing else matters; if there is no integrity/ morality, also nothing else matters.

however it is that ethical efficiency is not sufficient alone to public good with technological and social efficiency.

Ex. Moral uprightness without capability to produce food for poors.

hence Green Revolution



The outcome of a good de cause requires Ethical, social and Technical integrity.

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3. (a) "मनुष्य जीवन के एक विभाग (मामले) में सही काम नहीं कर सकता जबकि वह किसी अन्य विभाग (क्षेत्र) में गलत काम करने में लगा हुआ है।" महात्मा गांधी। क्या आपको लगता है कि किसी व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता पेशेवर जीवन को प्रभावित करती है या उन दोनों को विभाजित किया जा सकता है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपना मत स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Man cannot do right in one department of life whilst he is occupied in doing wrong in any other department." Gandhi.
Do you think an individual's personal ethics impacts professional life or they both can be compartmentalized? Explain your position with relevant examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Gandhi's this statement illustrates the effect of personal ethics/values over other compartments of life i.e. within different realms of society.

Gandhi' ther talks about the personal/absolute integrity of a person.

As per him, If a person is not moral in one part of his life, his moral attribute is going to follow him in another.

Ex. IPS caught in cheating while CSE exam can not do good even in professional life

As the negative values guiding in one compartment affects the other realms of life too.

The individual's personal ethics are the values which he endeals and uses while taking any moral decisions, sometimes professional ethics required the opposite of personal

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ethics.

Able to Compartmentalise

Ex. Doctor (A nationalist) doing Abortion (He may not believe it)

A defence Attorney saving an accused of Rape

Both the above individuals are doing/putting professional duties before self.

However it may lead to Cognitive dissonance/ Crisis of conscience

Not Able to compartmentalise

① the person if not able to part away his personal ethics & professional ethics, it may lead to collapse of societal functions.

Increase private interests over public interest.

Ex. Corruption.

Hence it is very much required that Emotional Intelligence which entail the own emotion's regulation is cultivated/ developed to more the difficult Trajectory.

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3. (b) अच्छाई जो सही है उसे करने की आंतरिक अनिवार्यताओं का परिणाम है, न कि नैतिक नियमों से उसका स्वीकरण या अपेक्षित परिणामों के रूप में प्राप्त पुरस्कार। क्या आप सहमत हैं? चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Goodness is the result of internal imperatives to do what is right, not sanctions from moral rules or rewards from expected consequences. Do you agree? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

A man's goodness comes out of his self because of external & internal factors.



Doing good for the sake of duty for selfless happiness of others.

Ex. Doing good for Excellence in Governance award/ public accolade

External factors → Goodness

↳ the goodness may be compared on the intentions of doer or the effect on people.

↳ As Jeremy Bentham says — pleasure is Light virtue, Actions of people who benefits the people are good itself irrespective of intention, (Teleological approach)

↳ similarly, J.S. Mill → says this goodness for not only individual but society, as society is made of individuals.

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However, goodness is an innate value which can be only from internal sources

↳ As Kant says, " It is the duty of the man to perform duty for sake of duty."

↳ here these 'internal motivating like feeling of brotherhood, humanism, universalism and tolerance are the guiding factor.

↳ this is without expectation for anything / reward.

↳ It is just to achieve highest good.

Ex. Nelson Mandela

" To lose yourself in service of others, is highest form of worship" -

— Gandhi'

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निम्नलिखित उद्धरणों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा उनकी समसामयिक प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Explain the meaning of the following quotations and discuss their contemporary relevance.

4. (a) "सहिष्णुता विशुद्ध रूप से चित्त का कार्य है। यही सद्गुण का सार है। सहिष्णु होना एक ताकत है।"
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"To tolerate is purely an act of the mind. That is the essence of virtue. To tolerate is a strength."
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



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4. (b) "समाज की सेवा करना हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य है, और हमारे द्वारा ऐसा करने के बाद, हम अपनी आत्माओं के उद्धार में पूर्णतः भाग ले सकते हैं।" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"It is our first duty to serve society, and after we have done that, we may attend wholly to the salvation of our souls." (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



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4. (c) "शांति के काल इतिहास की पुस्तकों के खाली पन्ने हैं" (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Periods of peace are the empty pages in the history books" (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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5. (a) सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में नैतिक और गैर–नैतिक मूल्यों के बीच अंतर बताइए। 5 मूल नैतिक मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए जो किसी भी विभाग की सभी सेवाओं के लिए आधारभूत मूल्यों के रूप में काम कर सकते हैं। कारण बताइए कि क्यों उन मूल्यों को आधारभूत माना जा सकता है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of civil service, distinguish between moral and nonmoral values. Identify 5 basic moral values that can serve as foundational values for all services irrespective of the department. Give reasons why those values can be considered foundational.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



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5.. (b) निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी शासन में नैतिकता के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण है। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रभावी नागरिक सहभागिता तंत्र नैतिकता–संचालित प्रशासन को सुगमता प्रदान कर सकते हैं? आपके अनुसार वे कौन सी क्रियाविधियाँ हैं जिनका उपयोग नागरिक शासन में नैतिकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कर सकते हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Citizens' involvement in decision-making is critical to ethics in governance. Do you agree that effective civic engagement mechanisms can facilitate an ethics-driven administration? What do you think are the mechanisms that citizens can use for ensuring ethics in governance?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

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6. (a) "बेटी बचाओ और बेटी पढ़ाओ" जैसे सामाजिक परिवर्तन कार्यक्रम सलाह, परामर्श और अनुनयन का उपयोग करने में विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन कभी–कभी वांछित प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ बल का प्रयोग करना भी आवश्यक होता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि सामाजिक रूपांतरण की ऐसी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करते समय सार्वजनिक प्रशासकों द्वारा अनुनयन के साथ थोड़े बल का प्रयोग करना एक अच्छा विचार है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Social transformation programs such as "beti bachao and beti padhao" believes in using advice, counseling, and persuasion but sometimes a little force is also necessary for getting the desired response. Do you think it is a good idea to mix little force with persuasion by public administrators while implementing social schemes of transformation? Explain with relevant examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Persuasion is art of changing attitudes of Audience towards own goals through motivation, counselling, advice.

Persuasion + force

↳ It may lead to positive results in short time

↳ may be legal



However

↳ not sustainable as behavioural change not done. only Behaviour changed but underlying values & Attitude remained the same.

Ex- Forced sterilisation in 1977 lead to high fertility in later times.

'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' program is more inclined towards attitudinal and value

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changes within the society through advice counselling / persuasion.

↳ It is deontologically good.

↳ "Right means for Right ends"

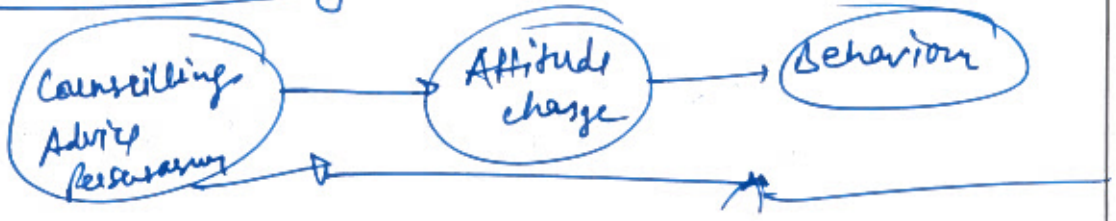
↳ sustainable & inclusive

Ex. 'Selfie with Daughter' campaign.

Thus BBBP is example of effective persuasion changing the core values of patriarchy missing women and more acceptance of daughters in society.

↳ the persuasion through Aristotle's three means of Persuasion is only able to achieve directional attitudinal change and achieve directed results.





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6. (b) अंततः प्रत्येक देश की विदेश नीति उस देश की शक्ति पर निर्भर करती है। शक्ति सैन्य या वित्तीय हो सकती है और...नैतिक भी हो सकती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि आज के विश्व में सैन्य या वित्तीय शक्ति के बिना नैतिक शक्ति का सम्मान किया जाएगा? अपना मत स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Ultimately foreign policy of every country hinges upon the strength which the nation possesses. Strength may be military or financial and may be also...moral." Do you think ethical strength without military or financial muscle will be respected in today's world? Explain your position. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

International relations hinges upon the promotion of national interest involving happiness of people & the peace & harmony in the world.

↳ the International relations have two aspect of foreign policy

- soft powers
  - Diplomacy
  - Ethics
- Hard powers
  - Finance
  - Military

Soft power / ethical power is important to persue legitimacy in international relations

Ex. Vasudhaiva kutumbkam / universal brotherhood policy of India.

- principle of Non-violence / Truth
  - ↳ No first use nuclear policy.

however, the world relations are also affected by finance (weaponisation of finance)

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Ex. sanctions on Russia by US + Defft hyf of chig & Military power (China over south china sea)

The realpolitik of international relations is more biased towards hard power like financial & military power but ethical values provides legitimacy and guide the way of peace & harmony.

Ex. India's role in Korea War.

Hence

Ethical + Military + Economic power is the true power of Nations.

"Economic + Military power lead to power of ~~country~~ country, State."

— Kautilya.

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खण्ड–B / Section–B

7. आप एक औद्योगिक शहर के नगर निगम में कार्यरत एक युवा अधिकारी हैं। यह शहर बॉल बियरिंग और ऑटो पार्ट्स के निर्माण के लिए जाना जाता है। अधिकांश विनिर्माण इकाइयाँ छोटे पैमाने की इकाइयाँ है। जिनमे उत्पादन की स्वचालित इकाइयाँ कम हैं। अधिकांश इकाइयाँ शारीरिक श्रम पर निर्भर हैं, जो निकट के गाँवों के कारण प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है।

जैसे–जैसे विनिर्माण इकाइयों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई, श्रम की माँग बढती गई, जिससे शहर में मजदूरों की संख्या लगातार बढती गई। शहर में इस बड़ी संख्या में लोगो के आगमन के कारण फुटपाथों पर गन्दी बस्तियों (झुग्गियों) और अतिक्रमणों में अल्प अवधि में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई। बीच–बीच में निगम ने गंदी बस्तियों को हटाने के लिए अभियान चलाया, लेकिन कुछ समय बाद गंदी बस्तियाँ फिर से स्थापित हो जाती थी। यह अवैध गंदी बस्तियाँ शहरी दुःस्वप्न बन गई थीं।

आपको पुलिस अधिकारियों की मदद से अतिक्रमण और गंदी बस्तियों को हटाने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई। जैसे ही आपने अभियान शुरू किया, आपको एहसास हुआ कि फुटपाथ पर रहने वाले लोग मलिन बस्तियों (slum) में रहने वालों की तुलना में अधिक दयनीय स्थिति में हैं। कई फुटपाथवासी हाल ही में अपने गाँवों में अपनी संपत्ति बेचकर शहर आए हैं। अब यदि आप उन्हें बाहर निकालेंगे तो उनके पास जाने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं होगी। आपका हृदय उनके लिए दुखी है, और आपको लगा कि आपकी विभागीय कार्रवाई अमानवीय है, लेकिन आपकी आधिकारिक ज़िम्मेदारियाँ कड़ी निष्पक्ष कार्रवाई की माँग करती हैं। आप अपने आधिकारिक कर्तव्यों से समझौता किए बिना फुटपाथ पर रहने वालों की मदद करने का तरीका खोजने के लिए आतुर हैं।

(a) उपरोक्त स्थिति में आपको कौन–से मूल्य संबंधी टकराव/संघर्ष नज़र आते हैं?

(b) क्या कोई प्रशासक समानुभूति के मूल्य के लिए निष्पक्षता के मूल्य से समझौता कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) उपरोक्त स्थिति में कौन–से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(d) शहरी क्षेत्रों में अवैध मलिन बस्तियों और अतिक्रमण से निपटने के लिए व्यवहार्य समाधान सुझाएँ।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are a young officer working with the Municipal Corporation of an industrial city. The city was known for manufacturing ball bearings and auto parts. Most manufacturing units were small-scale units with very little production process automation. The units relied on manual labor, which was in abundance due to the villages close by.

As the number of manufacturing units grew, the demand for labor increased, bringing in a steady inflow of laborers into the city. This influx of people into the town led to a mushrooming of slums and encroachments on the sidewalks. Once in a while, the Corporation conducted drives to clear out the slums, but after a time, the slums came back. The illegal slums had become an urban nightmare.

You were given the responsibility of clearing out the encroachments and slums with the help of Police authorities. As you started the drive, you realized that the people living by the sidewalks were vulnerable compared to the slum dwellers. Many sidewalk dwellers had recently come to the city after selling their properties in their villages. Now if you drive them out, they have no place to go. Your heart went out to them, and you felt that your departmental action was inhumane, but your official responsibilities demanded stern impartial action. You are desperate to find a way to help the sidewalk dwellers without compromising your official duties.

(a) What value conflicts do you notice in the above situation?

(b) Can an administrator compromise the value of impartiality for empathy? Discuss.

(c) What are the options available in the above situation?

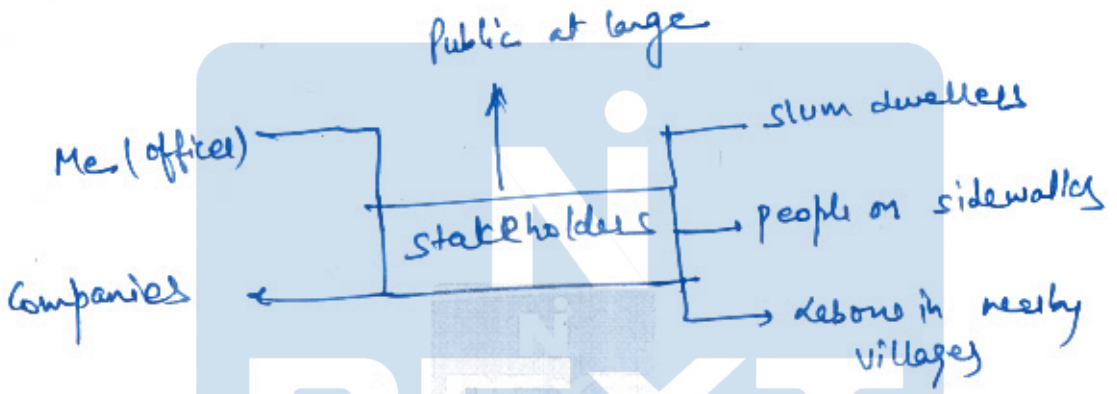
(d) Suggest viable solutions for tackling illegal slums and encroachments in urban areas.

(Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

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This case study represents the increasing unplanned urbanisation, increasing encroachment and slums living by vulnerable and poor sections.

↳ As per world Bank, 35.2% urban people lived in slum in India (2018)



(1) Value conflicts

the right to livelihood v/s Illegal encroachment

Right to shelter v/s larger issue of urban problems

Company's profitability v/s Right to life of workers

personal values of Me v/s professional ethics

Impartiality toward sidewalk v/s empathy dwellers than slum dwellers

(2) Empathy is the one of the most required value for civil servant as it is his duty to work for the betterment of the society but it can not come at the cost of impartiality

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As in this case, people on sidewalk are more vulnerable than slum-dwellers but both all at deplorable conditions.

↳ hence an affirmative action may be taken prioritising one over other but with objectivity confirming impartiality and empathy at once.

(c) Option Available

(1) Removal of encroachment

Merits

(1) Instant solution of encroachment

(2) Better standard of living (Public service delivery improved)

Demerits

(1) will lead to expenditure of poor.

(2) their right to life, shelter is compromised. (Olga Tellis case - SC)

(3) there might be protests.

(4) the more vulnerable people like children + old Age will suffer

(5) crisis of conscience for me

Option-2 Remove the slum dwellers not pavement dwellers

Merit

(1) the more vulnerable are saved

Demerit

(1) the issue of impartiality

(2) problem is partly solved

Candidates must not write on this margin

Option - 3 Removal of All slums & pavement

Merit	Demerits
(1) the complete removal of encroachment	(1) the public welfare of vulnerable threatened.
(2) fulfilment of official duty	(2) State's responsibility towards weaker section
(3) clean city	(3) food security & livelihood issue
(4) duty done objectively, impartially.	(4) crisis of conscience

However, in public interest as India being a welfare state, it is needed that while removing encroachment, the necessary rehabilitation of poor is done.

the schemes like portable ration card, the PMAY scheme & schemes like NRLM to provide employment can be sourced to them at one point.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ viable solutions to illegal slums

Regulatory

① Land bank of government offices
② strict regulation and inspections.
③ instant removal before problem starts to become big.

Welfare measures

① increased activities (employment) in rural areas.
② the provision of public welfare schemes
③ for Migrants, Rented housing (Affordable)
↳ Apna Ghar scheme, Kerala.

-the problem of slums needs ~~to~~ holistic solutions having regulatory and welfare measures.

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8. एक राज्य सरकार ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों के परिवारों के बीच सुरक्षित मातृत्व को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक कल्याणकारी योजना चला रही है। इस योजना में लाभार्थियों को धनराशि का हस्तांतरण किया जाना शामिल है ताकि वे मातृ देखभाल ज़िम्मेदारियों के कारण आय हानि को कम कर सकें। अपने कार्यान्वयन के बाद से, इस योजना ने मातृ स्वास्थ्य और आर्थिक संकेतकों के स्तर पर काफी अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया है।

आप इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन और संचालन के लिए ज़िम्मेदार विभाग के निदेशक हैं। हाल ही में आपको परिवारों द्वारा फर्जी प्रामाणिकता दिखाकर कल्याणकारी योजना में धोखाधड़ी करने की खबरें मिल रही हैं। परिवारों ने प्रामाणिकता की जाँच के लिए ज़िम्मेदार स्थानीय अधिकारियों की मदद से धोखाधड़ी को अंजाम दिया है।

आप इस बात से चिंतित हैं क्योंकि धोखाधड़ी योजना की दक्षता को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित कर रही है। आपने समस्या पर विचार–विमर्श करने और समाधान निकालने के लिए विभागीय बैठक बुलाई। बैठक में आधार कार्ड, मतदाता पहचान पत्र, विवाह प्रमाण पत्र, जन्म प्रमाण पत्र, बैंक विवरण और अन्य व्यक्तिगत संपत्तियों जैसे कई उपलब्ध सरकारी डेटा समुच्चयों (सेट) को विलय करने का निर्णय लिया गया। सभी डेटा सेटों का विलय करने पर, विभाग लाभार्थी की आर्थिक स्थिति का संक्षिप्त विवरण (प्रोफ़ाइल) विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा। और इससे विभाग को दस्तावेजों की जाँच करने और धोखाधड़ी का पता लगाने में मदद मिलेगी। यह एक व्यापक रणनीति है, लेकिन इसमें किसी व्यक्ति की डेटा गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन होने का जोखिम है। एक विभाग प्रमुख के रूप में, आप धोखाधड़ी का पता लगाना और उसे रोकना चाहते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही, आप हितधारकों की डेटा गोपनीयता के उल्लंघन के बारे में आशंकित हैं।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन–कौन से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि कल्याणकारी योजना से संबंधित धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए डेटा गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन उचित है? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(c) आपके अनुसार, देश में होने वाली ऐसी कल्याणकारी योजना से संबंधित धोखाधड़ी के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं?

(d) क्या ऐसी धोखाधड़ी को रोकने का कोई तरीका या साधन हैं? अपना सुझाव दीजिये।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

A certain State government was running a welfare scheme for promoting safe motherhood among rural landless laborers' families. The scheme involves the transfer of funds to the beneficiaries to enable them to mitigate income loss due to maternal care responsibilities. Since its implementation, the scheme has done reasonably well on maternal health and economic indicators.

You are the Director of the Department responsible for implementing and operating the scheme. Recently you have been receiving reports of welfare fraud being committed by families by producing fake bona fide. The families committed the fraud with the help of local officials responsible for scrutinizing the bonafide.

You were concerned because the fraud was seriously undermining the scheme's efficiency. You called for a departmental meeting to discuss and find a solution to the problem. In the meeting, it was decided to merge several available government data sets such as Aadhar cards, voter ID cards, marriage certificates, birth certificates, bank details, and other personal assets. By merging all the data sets, the department would be able to develop the beneficiary's economic profile. And this will help the department scrutinize the documents and detect fraud. This was a comprehensive strategy, but it risked violating an individual's data privacy. As a Department head, you wanted to detect and prevent fraud, but at the same time, you were apprehensive about violating the Data privacy of the stakeholders.

(a) What are the issues involved in the above case?

(b) Do you think violating data privacy is justified to prevent welfare fraud? Why/ Why not?

(c) What, according to you, can be the reasons for such welfare frauds happening in the country?

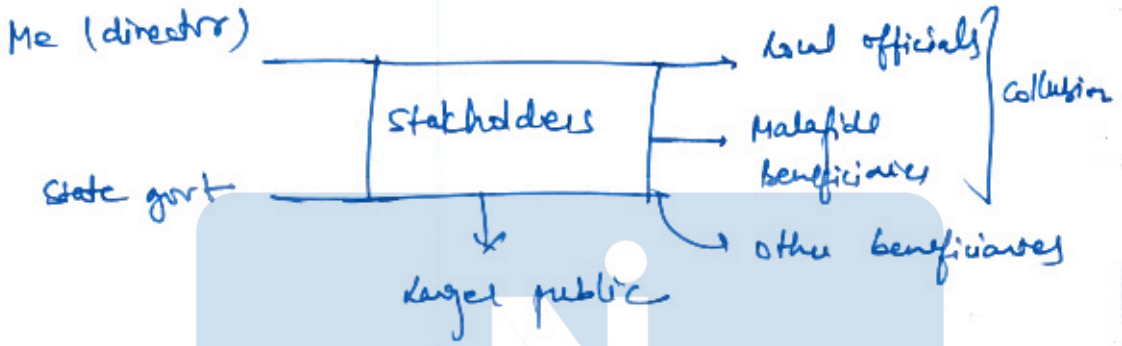
(d) Are there any ways and means to prevent such fraud? Give your suggestions.

(Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

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This case study is the example of Data privacy conflicting in the the delivery of govt welfare services to beneficiaries.

Eg. Aadhar Bill



(A) Issues involved in the case

(1) Effectiveness of scheme with efficiency
(2) Efficient utilisation of funds / public resources
(3) illegal claims by beneficiaries
(4) corruption by local officials
(5) Issues of data privacy v/s Maternal health v/s sanctity of scheme.

(B) As the government resources are for welfare of people i.e. to deserving / vulnerable labour people, hence the oversight of the economic status of beneficiary is important.

Moreover, the fraud done by the people with the help of local officials indicates towards

Candidates must not write on this margin

the moral values of officials and work culture in the govt departments at local level.

However, merging so much databases seems not justified as it is not proportional while requiring merging of ~~two~~ various records.

Moreover, As Supreme Court in Aadhar case talked about Triple Test, there is no explicit law to provide for such linking.

↳ It is against Data privacy of people.

Justified

① the overall efficiency in scheme
↳ larger public welfare

② Often eligible/genuine beneficiary can covered

③ Optimum & Just utilization of Govt Resources

④ Will bring transparency.

However, Before taking such unproportional measures, focus should be on true verification of application by improving work culture through punishing corrupt officers & depute officers with integrity along with welfare scheme awareness,

Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Reasons for frauds

(1) Collective corruption
(2) Decreasing the values of Public
(3) the work culture of govt departments
↳ 'sab chalta hai' attitude.
(4) Lack of integrity & objectivity in Public servants.
(5) More materialistic society.
(6) Competition for resources by Hook or crook

(d) Ways & Means to prevent frauds

(1) Improved work culture → punishment to erring officials
→ man with integrity in offn

(2) Awareness of schemes to people with negative consequences of fraud.

(3) Exemplify the fraud people → Name & shame

(4) The computerisation & time-bound process

(5) social Audits of beneficiaries before selection
↳ Social Accountability

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9. आप खान विभाग में कार्यरत हैं, और आपके कार्यों में से एक कार्य अपने विभाग प्रमुख को निजी ठेकेदारों के साथ खनन पट्टों पर बातचीत करने में मदद करना है।

हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार ने एक नए खनन क्षेत्र का सीमांकन किया और खनन ब्लॉक के लिए बोलियाँ आमंत्रित करने की योजना बनाई। आपको नीलामी प्रक्रिया की निगरानी करने और अनुबंध वार्ता में तेजी लाने का निर्देश दिया गया। योजना के अनुसार, निविदाएँ जारी की गईं, बोलियाँ प्राप्त हुई और मानदंडों के अनुसार निविदाएँ आवंटित की गईं। यह सब अत्यंत तीव्र गति से हुआ। आपको आश्चर्य हुआ, इतनी जल्दी क्यों? लेकिन यह आपके सोचने और सवाल करने की जगह नहीं थी; आप चुपचाप अपना काम करते रहे।

आपको कार्य का परिचालन आरंभ होते ही ठेकेदार को पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताओं पर ध्यान आकर्षित करने का निर्देश देना था। और ऐसा करने के लिए, आपने विभाग द्वारा नियुक्त एक व्यावसायिक परामर्श प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा प्रस्तुत पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा। आपको यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि रिपोर्ट घटिया और मनगढ़ंत थी। आपको संदेह हुआ और आपने इस मुद्दे को अपने प्रमुख के समक्ष उठाया, जिन्होंने विनम्रतापूर्वक आपको वही करने का निर्देश दिया जो आपको बताया गया था, और उन्होंने आपको याद दिलाया कि विभाग के पास राजस्व सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य हैं और वह मंत्रालय के दबाव में है।

इसके बाद, आपने अपनी मर्जी से कुछ खोजबीन की और पता चला कि रिपोर्ट फर्जी है और जो खनन गतिविधि शुरू होने वाली है, वह बड़े पैमाने पर पर्यावरणीय आपदा का कारण बनेगी जिसे राज्य झेल नहीं सकता है।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में आपको कौन–से मुद्दों और मूल्यों का उल्लंघन दिखाई देता हैं?

(b) आपके पास कौन–से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) प्रत्येक विकल्प के लाभ और हानि पर चर्चा कीजिए और आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही की पहचान कीजिए।

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि कभी–कभी विकास की कीमत पर पर्यावरण संबंधी विचारों को अधिक महत्त्व दिया जाता है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

You are posted in the Department of Mines, and one of your roles is to help your Department Head negotiate mining leases with private contractors.

Recently, the state government demarcated a new mining zone and planned to invite bids for the mining blocs. You were instructed to oversee the bidding process and speed up the contract negotiations. As planned, the tenders were released, bids came in, and tenders were allocated as per the norms. All this happened at a breakneck speed. You wondered, why the hurry? But it was not your place to think and question; you quietly went about your work.

As the contractors were about to start operations, you had to instruct them on environmental concerns to watch out for. And to do that, you read the environmental impact assessment report submitted by a consulting firm hired by the department. To your surprise, the report was shoddy and looked cooked up. You got suspicious and raised the issue with your Head, who politely instructed you to do what you were told, and he reminded you that the Department had revenue targets and was under pressure from the Ministry.

After the meeting, you, on your own accord, did some digging and found out that the report was fraudulent and the mining activity that was about to start would lead to a massive environmental disaster which the State could not afford.

(a) What are the issues and value violations you notice in the above case?

(b) What are the options available to you?

(c) Discuss the advantage and disadvantages of each option and identify your chosen course of action.

(d) Do you think that environmental considerations are sometimes overrated at the cost of development?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

This case study reflects the brazen environment clearances through cooked up, un-satisfactory or unrealistic environmental Assessment Reports by the corporates.

Art 48 of Indian constitution mandates the conservation of environment.



(1) Issues of and value Violation

① Integrity of office Head V/s Government's revenue

② Integrity of Environment assessment report

③ Environmental conservation V/s Economic development

④ Right to life of people V/s Right to employment

⑤ professional integrity + personal integrity V/s senior's command

⑥ Objectivity not abided to

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) options Available

(1) To be silent, let the project go

Merits	Demerits
(1) the state revenue goes up	(1) the compromise of personal & professional integrity → may be crisis of conscience
(2) Economic opportunities to people.	(2) Later major disaster → loss of live and state's money
(3) good rapport with senior.	(3) Entrenchment of negative work culture → Boss' repeated such directions
	(4) Right to life & clean environment jeopardised
	(5) principles of sustainability, inclusivity compromised.
	(6) Rights of other companies

(2) To call upon senior, ~~to~~ stall the project

Merits	Demerits
(1) Professional ethics maintained	(1) Immediate loss of govt Revenue
(2) private integrity	(2) Livelihood opportunities may gone
(3) In longer term, benefit to state by averting disaster	

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) EIA may be evaluated again with public participation

(5) sustainable + Inclusive development

(3) personal consequences from senior

(4) the economic backwardness continues

I will select option 2, As it provides for sustainable and inclusive development averting future disasters.

↳ It will ensure safety of people, ~~top~~ department's credibility in long term & Govt's resources & reputation.

(d) Environmental concerns v/s Development

As environment is the integral part of humanity, hence the environmental concerns should be incorporated in development decisions.

↳ It is the sustainable & inclusive environment which is in everyone's favour. sometimes environment concerns are termed overrated but declining environmental ethics

Candidates must not write on this margin

has led to disasters in Hillareas Ex. Joshimath, Kosya crisis along with displacement of people.

↳ Rachel Carson's 'silent spring' has talked about unprecendented development.

Indian philosophy is also rooted in the environmental conservation.

↳ hence there should be balance between Environmental concerns and Economic development

adhering to environment principles →

1. Eco-centricism.
2. Inclusive development
3. Sustainability
4. polluter's pay principle.
5. Upto Generative capacity.

↳ EIA is great tool to incorporate environment ethics in the governance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. राष्ट्रीय हित को बढ़ावा देना और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रभाव और शक्ति प्राप्त करना प्रत्येक देश की विदेश नीति के दो मूल मंत्र हैं।

पिछले दशक से, ABC देश ने आक्रामक तरीके से शक्ति हासिल की और विदेशों में अपने व्यावसायिक हितों का विस्तार किया। ABC देश जिन व्यवसायों को विकसित करने में रुचि रखता था उनमें से एक रक्षा उपकरण और उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी था। यह अपने अंतरिक्ष और रक्षा उत्पादों के लिए बाज़ार तलाश रहा था।

देश ने अपनी रक्षा उपकरण निर्माण कंपनियों को नए बाज़ार खोजने और अन्य देशों के साथ विनिर्माण सहयोग तलाशने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। प्रमुख रक्षा उपकरण निर्माताओं में से एक, GAMA ने हाल ही में सैन्य सरकार (मिलिट्री जुंटा) द्वारा शासित देश XYZ के साथ संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण और उपकरणों से संबंधित कई अरब डॉलर का एक बड़ा सौदा किया। जो कि एक अच्छा व्यवसाय था।

जैसे ही व्यावसायिक विवरण सार्वजनिक हुआ, GAMA की बहुत आलोचना हुई क्योंकि XYZ अपने खराब मानवाधिकार रिकॉर्ड के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक परित्यक्त देश था। इसके अलावा, सैन्य सरकार अल्पसंख्यक नृजातीय समुदाय के मूक नरसंहार में शामिल था। इस बात पर काफ़ी हंगामा हुआ क्योंकि इस सौदे में संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी का हस्तांतरण शामिल था जिसका गलत हाथों में दुरुपयोग हो सकता था। संक्षेप में कहे तो, यह अच्छा व्यवसाय था लेकिन संदिग्ध ग्राहकों के साथ। इस बीच, ABC की सरकार GAMA व्यापार समझौते के बारे में चुप रही, और अन्य सरकारों ने चुप्पी को एक ऐसे राष्ट्र के साथ संबंध बनाने का एक सूक्ष्म तरीका बताया जो एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से अछूत था।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन–कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि GAMA जैसे कॉर्पोरेट व्यवसायों को व्यावसायिक हितों को आगे बढ़ाते समय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नैतिकता पर विचार करना चाहिए? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(c) क्या आपको लगता है कि एक कॉर्पोरेट की सामाजिक ज़िम्मेदारी उसके निकट समुदाय से कही बढ़कर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय तक फैली हुई है? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(d) क्या आपको लगता है कि संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकियों का विपणन करने वाली रक्षा क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को उनकी संबंधित सरकारों द्वारा विनियमित किया जाना चाहिए, या विनियमन उनकी उद्यमशीलता और नवाचार ऊर्जा को कम कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Promoting National interest and gaining influence and power in the International arena are the two basic mantras of every country's external policy. Since the last decade, country ABC has aggressively pursued power and expanded its business interests overseas. One of the businesses ABC was interested in developing was Defence equipment and Satellite technology. It was seeking markets for its space and defense products.

The country encouraged its defense equipment manufacturing companies to find new markets and explore manufacturing collaborations with other countries. GAMA, one of the major defense equipment manufacturers, had recently struck a massive multi-billion dollar deal involving sensitive technology transfer and equipment with a country XYZ ruled by Military Junta. It was good business.

As the business details became public, much criticism came GAMA's way because XYZ was an international pariah because of its poor human rights record. Further, the Junta indulged in a silent genocide of a minority ethnic community. There was a lot of uproar because the deal involved transferring sensitive technology that could be misused in the wrong hands. In short, it was good business but with questionable clients. Meanwhile, the government of ABC kept silent about the GAMA business deal, and other governments interpreted the silence as a subtle way of building relations with a nation that was an international pariah.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Do you think corporate businesses such as GAMA must consider international ethics while pursuing business interests? Why/why not?

(c) Do you think a corporate's social responsibility extends beyond one's immediate community to the international community? Why/Why not?

(d) Do you think the Defence sector companies marketing sensitive technologies must be regulated by their respective governments, or regulation may curtail their entrepreneurial and innovation energy? Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

This case reflects the countries like china etc. giving weapons to military Junta like North korea.

It is a good business ethics from a company point of view but endanger the lives of people of that country.

(a) ethical issues involved in the above case

(1) National interests (Real politik) v/s humanity

(2) Business responsibility v/s ethical responsibility

(3) Peace & Harmony in world.

(4) Right to life of people v/s influence of Junta

(5) Democracy v/s Authoritarianism

(6) the common brotherhood v/s we and others (Vasudhaiva kutumbkam)

(b) In any kind of international relationship, there is dilemma b/w between realpolitik v/s genuine moral responsibility.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Consider International ethics by GAMA

Merits

1. Long term sustainability & Democratic might order (legitimacy)
2. Adherence of universal brotherhood, humanism
3. The Right to life & other human rights ensured
4. No good relations with other country - realpolitik not followed
5. Loss of employment & investment

Demerits

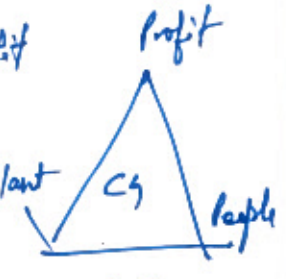
1. The Business loss
2. The other country may purchase from other country
3. Loss of ~~em~~ market
4. Strained relationship with country
5. Further transmission of sensitive technology

Hence while giving purchase sanction, GAMA may put conditions that weapon won't be used against the civilians or without technology.

(c) Corporate Social Responsibility - Extended world

(1) The business/ethical corporate ethics require that people, planet, profit make the foundation of ethics.

↳ Hence, these people might be any where but are connected



Ripple Battery Effect

Candidates must not write on this margin

by their virtues of Being humans and have alienable rights. (Hobbes)

↳ hence it is important that companies put communities beyond neighbourhood in consideration.

As 'Any threat anywhere is threat everywhere'.

positives of corporate Governance

1. Goodwill overseas
2. Corporate ethics adhered to
3. Vasudhaiva kutumbkam — Neighbourhood Beyond
4. Long term legitimacy & goodwill
5. contribution to inclusive development
6. Businesses drives of lead & Harmony in world.
7. Emerging sensitive Technology — Regulation?

↳ these technologies are the frontiers of developments in future i.e. security as well as destruction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

these technologies are developed by the corporations for larger public goods as deterrent with significant support from the governments.

↳ hence there is need of Regulations on defense export.

(1) the strategic autonomy of country

(2) the ethos of country adhered to
↳ Ex. Japan's pacifist policy.

(3) the peace & harmony of the world.

(4) country's relations with other countries.

however, concerns ~~need~~ related to entrepreneurship needed to be ~~ad~~ incorporated/ adjusted in the policy.

(1) Graded Regulation depending upon the impact

(2) positive or negative list of countries

(3) clauses of No human right violations.

Peace is the need of international order.
* Collective Responsibility or collective extinction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) public values V/s Private values of CEO + Mr. Sharma

(b) Option Available

① Let the things continue as they are

Merit	Demerits
① the sales of company keep on increasing	① the wrong means to get business (Deontological)
② All stakeholders happy (Utilitarian)	② Loss of Govt Revenue
③ No threat of withdrawl of sales	③ pervasive corruption continues
④	④ sanction of immoral means by field agent
	⑤ contentment among other field staff might blow whistle
	⑥ Misuse (further) of freedom

Option-2 : Inform the Government & expel the staff

Merit	Demerit
① the public trust in company grows & might follow further others	① Loss to company
② Corruption reduces	② Goodwill also may go
③ Work culture through	③ Loss of credibility
	④ further Tenders may not come

Candidates must not write on this margin

Wrong means is discarded (f) Long terms sustainability	against profit principle of corporate governance

In this scenario, the CEO should relook the company policy, procedure and makes them robust and inform the government about the fraud, should be ready to pay the different amount and ask for forgiveness for failure of corporate governance and oversight mechanism.

(c) organisation culture

↳ It is the corrupt nature / moral values which lead to such situations as the moral values with freedom essentially lead to innovation, hence the total good of society.

As Warren Buffet said, 'A man with competence without integrity is dangerous than man without knowledge with integrity.'

Candidates must not write on this margin

It is also partly due to freedom combined with lack of oversight which breeds this kind of moral decadence in people.

hence proactive regulatory mechanisms are needed.

d) Ethical Mechanisms

1) strong leadership — transmission of company's vision & ethical concerns
2) strong oversight
3) Whistle blower mechanisms
4) check into means adopted by best performers
5) feedback mechanisms
6) Concern of people, Planet & Profit
7) the model / example of no-tolerance towards wrong means
   (Ex. dismissal etc.

Corporate governance is for the larger good of society not parochial interests of the company only.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सिंह गढ़ मुख्य रूप से एक ग्रामीण जिला है जहाँ एक उपभोक्ता वस्तु विनिर्माण संयंत्र को छोड़कर न्यूनतम एवं अपेक्षाकृत महत्त्वहीन औद्योगिक क्रियाकलाप है, जो रोजगार का प्राथमिक स्रोत है। यहाँ स्वास्थ्य, साक्षरता आदि जैसे विकास संकेतक राष्ट्रीय औसत से काफी नीचे थे।

यहाँ विकासात्मक मुद्दों के साथ–साथ, एक और गंभीर चिंता बाल विवाह में हो रही धीमी वृद्धि थी। कानूनी प्रतिबंधों के बावजूद, बाल विवाह बेरोकटोक बढ़ता जा रहा था।

सामाजिक कार्य में स्नातकोत्तर रश्मि, जो कम उम्र में विवाह से बच गईं, ने बाल विवाह पीड़ितों को बचाने और पुनर्वास के लिए एक गैर सरकारी संगठन शुरू किया। पिछले पाँच वर्षों में उसने कई युवा लड़कियों को बाल विवाह का शिकार होने से बचाया। उसकी कार्यशैली सरल थी। उसने गाँवों में मुखबिरों का एक नेटवर्क विकसित किया था जो उसे सूचनाएँ देता था और सत्यापन करने के बाद, स्थानीय कानून प्रवर्तन कर्मियों की मदद से रश्मि बाल विवाह को होने से रोक देती थी।

रश्मि ने सराहनीय काम किया, लेकिन इस दौरान उसने कुछ दुश्मन भी बना लिए। स्थानीय नेता विशेषकर महिलाओं और युवा लड़कियों के बीच उसकी लोकप्रियता से नाराज थे। अपनी गतिविधियों का विस्तार करने के लिए, रश्मि ने जिले की एकमात्र औद्योगिक इकाई के प्रबंधन से संपर्क किया। उसने सफलतापूर्वक कंपनी को अपनी गतिविधियों और एनजीओ में योगदान देने के लिए राजी कर लिया। कंपनी ने उसे बाल विवाह के मुद्दे के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए श्रमिकों के लिए कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित करने हेतु अपनी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच भी दी।

उसने कंपनी परिसर में अपनी कार्यशालाएँ और अभियान शुरू किया। यद्यपि प्रारंभिक प्रतिक्रिया ठंडी और कभी–कभी पूरी तरह से उदासीन थी। लेकिन वह डटी रही। कुछ महीनों के बाद, एक दिन कंपनी यूनियन के सदस्यों ने उसे कंपनी में प्रवेश करने से रोक दिया और उसके साथ हिंसा करने की धमकी भी दी। रश्मि ने प्रबंधन से बात की, जिन्होंने उसका समर्थन किया और उसकी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की। प्रबंधन ने रश्मि और उसके एनजीओ का समर्थन करते हुए एक सर्कुलर (परिपत्र) जारी किया।

प्रबंधन को आश्चर्य हुआ, सर्कुलर के एक सप्ताह बाद, यूनियन ने अचानक हड़ताल का आह्वान किया और एनजीओ की गतिविधियाँ जारी रहने पर काम बंद रखने की धमकी दी। कार्यकर्ताओं का मानना था कि रश्मि का अभियान महिलाओं के दिमाग को भ्रष्ट कर रहा है और उनकी परंपराओं का अनादर कर रहा है। आक्रामक प्रतिक्रिया को देखते हुए कंपनी प्रबंधन ने एनजीओ की गतिविधियों को रोककर श्रमिकों को शांत करने की कोशिश की। रश्मि ने समुदाय के प्रति अपनी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी पर प्रकाश डालकर प्रबंधन को समझाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन प्रबंधन ने दो टूक जवाब दिया कि हर सामाजिक समस्या उनकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। रश्मि प्रबंधन के फैसले से निराश थी और सोच रही थी कि कंपनी को अपने अभियानों में कैसे शामिल किया जाए।

(a) उपरोक्त मामले में कौन–कौन से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) आपको क्या लगता है रश्मि को क्या करना चाहिए? क्या रश्मि के लिए स्थानीय प्रशासन को शामिल करना अच्छा विचार होगा? कार्यान्वयन योग्य कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।

(c) क्या आपको लगता है कि कंपनियों को उस क्षेत्र की सामाजिक समस्याओं के लिए भी जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करनी चाहिए जहाँ वे अपना कार्य करती हैं? अगर हाँ तो क्यों, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

(d) श्रमिक संघ की इतनी आक्रामक प्रतिक्रिया के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं? आपके अनुसार रश्मि को कर्मचारी संघ को कैसे संभालना चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 20 अंक

Singh Garh is a primarily rural district with minimal, relatively insignificant industrial activity, except for one consumer goods manufacturing plant, which was the primary source of employment. Development indicators such as health, literacy, etc., were much below the national average.

Along with developmental issues, another grave concern was the slow rise in child marriages. Despite the legal sanctions, child marriage continued to rise unabated.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Rashmi, a social work postgraduate who escaped an early marriage, started an NGO for rescuing and rehabilitating child marriage victims. In the last five years, she saved a lot of young girls from becoming victims of child marriage. Her modus Operandi was simple. She had developed a network of informants in villages who relayed information to her, and after verifying, Rashmi with help from local law enforcement personnel, prevented the marriage from happening.

Rashmi did commendable work, but she made some enemies in the process. The local leaders resented her popularity with women and young girls in particular. To expand her activities, Rashmi contacted the management of the only industrial unit in the district. She successfully persuaded the company to contribute to her activities and the NGO. The company even gave her access to their facilities to conduct workshops for workers to raise awareness about the issue of child marriage.

As she started her workshops and campaign on the company premises, the initial response was lukewarm and, at times, complete indifference. But she persevered. After a couple of months, one day, the company union members stopped her from entering the company and even threatened her with violence. Rashmi spoke with the management, who supported her and ensured her safety. The management issued a circular supporting Rashmi and her NGO.

To management's surprise, after a week of the circular, the Union called for a flash strike and threatened to continue the work stoppage if the NGO activities continued. The workers believed that Rashmi's campaign was corrupting the women's minds and disrespecting their traditions. The company's management seeing the aggressive reaction sought to assuage the workers by stopping the NGO activities. Rashmi tried to persuade the management by highlighting their social responsibility to the community. But the management was curt in replying that every social problem is not their moral responsibility. Rashmi was disappointed with the management's decision and wondered how best to involve the company in her campaigns.

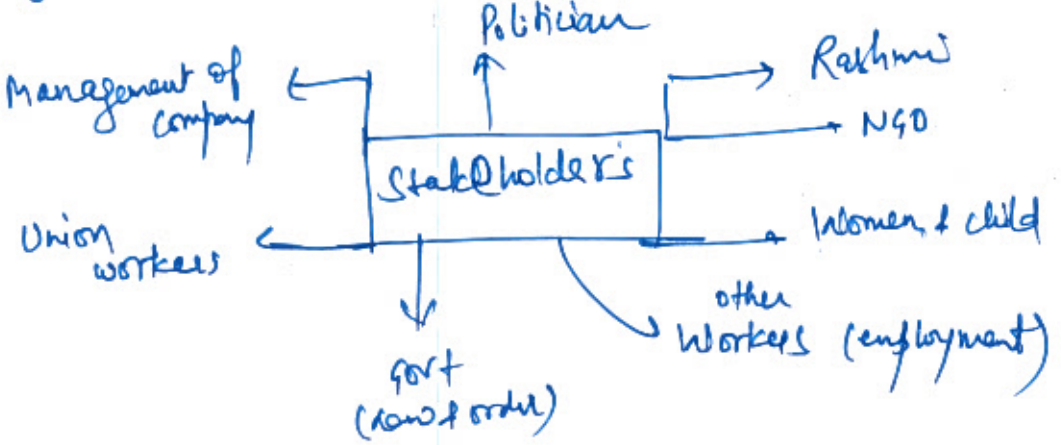
(a) What are the issues involved in the above case?

(b) What do you think Rashmi should do? Would it be a good idea for Rashmi to involve local administration? Suggest an implementable course of action.

(c) Do you think companies should also accept responsibility for the social problems of the region where they operate? Why/why not?

(d) What could be the reasons for such an aggressive reaction from the workers union? How do you think Rashmi should handle the workers union? (Answer in 250 words) 20 marks

The case study showcases the corporates and their societal interactions in the patriarchal society. It depicts interplay between the business ethics with societal obligations.



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(a) Issues

(1) the Business ethics V/s societal responsibility

(2) Women's Rights V/s societal morality

(3) Right to livelihood V/s wrongful strikes of workers (Art 19)

(4) Child Marriage V/s inclusive development

(5) freedom of Expression V/s Right to life (Art 21) (Rashmi) (Art 19)

(6) Law & Order situation

(7) Patriarchy V/s Equality

(b) As Rashmi is highly successful in informing women about the illegal and immoral child marriage, the objectives of her with local administration converge.

↳ Moreover, there have been threats towards her security.

↳ He also try to persuade the company management to allow Rebe citing their moral responsibility

Eg. CSR

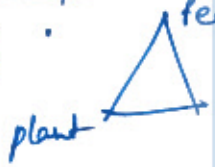
↳ involve local administration to provide the security & provide access for awareness camps in the factory.

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(c) the companies play an important part in the societal development by providing employment, innovative solutions. Hence, they are part of society, hence have corporate social responsibility towards social problem eradications.

↳ It is also legal demand.

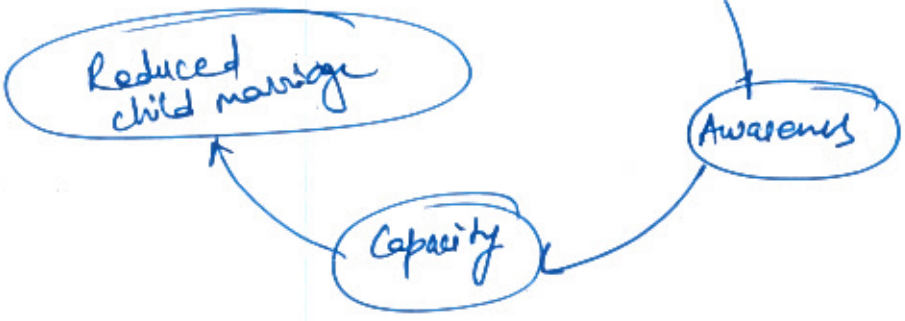
Acceptence of Responsibility

1. 

2. Moral Responsibility to solve social problem
   ↳ give support

Not acceptance of Responsibility

1. profit motive → Employment increase



2. May hamper industrial operations
   ↳ affecting well being.

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Hence there is need to balance social and corporate ethics.

(d) Reasons for Aggressive Reaction.

(1) Patriarchal mindset — ownership of women.

(2) the vested interest — politicisation

(3) lack of awareness

(4) traditions & societal values

(5) Alienation of their practices

(6) Change in traditional rles threaten men

(7) pressure on company to show solidarity.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS